

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1810.

[NUMBER 1273,

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

□ The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

□ The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.
JOSEPH H. HAWKINS

WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Montgomery Circuit Court.
March 13, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper corner house of the row fronting the south east end of the Court House, at Lexington.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.
March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY
Has resumed the practice of Medicine in Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at the Kentucky Hotel.
March 12th, 1810. t.

WOOL FACTORY.
DANIEL BRADFORD being about to commence the Carding and Spinning of Wool, will give Cash for any quantity of that article, delivered in Lexington.

He wishes to employ a man who understands the above business, to whom the highest wages will be given.

Lexington, March 13, 1810.

FOR SALE,
A LIEKY Negro Woman, who understands house business.—Enquire of the printer.
12th April, 1810.

WILLIAM T. BARRY
INFORMS his clients that his office is removed to a brick house at the intersection of Mulberry and Short streets.
Lexington 6th April, 1810.

EXCHANGE. A two story BRICK HOUSE and Lot of ground on Main street, for LAND, within one or two miles of this town.—Enquire of the printer.
Lexington, April 17th, 1810.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to dispose of my HOUSE & Lot on High street—the lot 99 feet fronting high and water streets, and upwards of 200 feet deep; I would take land within a few miles of Lexington, in part payment.

JOHN HULL,
Lexington, 28th April 1810.

MRS. LUCAS
*HAS REMOVED HER
MILINERY STORE*

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas I. Garrett, two doors below the Reformer printing office, and has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of the most FASHIONABLE MILINERY.

Lexington, April 7, 1810.

FOR SALE,

TWO Tracts of Land lying in Campbell county, one a half mile, the other a mile from the Ohio river; about thirty acres cleared on each tract, with good log cabins, out houses, springs of water which never fail; the whole land of the first quality—title in fee simple will be made. Whiskey, flour, country linen, horse & negroes taken in payment.

For further information, apply to William Perry, living in Columbia, one mile from the land.

March 13, 1810.

I WILL sell my two story BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, the house 25 feet in front, by 28 back, and the lot 48 feet in front, running back to water street, with a small tanyard and mill house. Also a frame 15 feet square, a pump and good water—it lies on main street, adjoining Parish and Hanson's cotton and wool factory. I will take for pay some cash, rope yarns, smith work, bailing cloth, a black boy and girl.

ANDW. BIGGS.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,
LYING two and a half miles from Lexington, between Henry's mill and Russell's roads, adjoining the farm of Maddox Fisher, containing about eighty-seven acres, thirty of which are cleared; and in a handsome state for cultivation; the uncleared part is well timbered, the whole is well and plentifully watered. It is presumed any person wishing to purchase will examine the premises—particulars made known on application to me.

WILLIAM SMITH.

May 29, 1810.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Jessamine Circuit, Set.
JOHN LOWRY complainant, *vs.*
WILLIAM M' MURTRY & *vs.*
EVAN FRANCIS defendants.

THIS day came the defendant Francis by his counsel, and on motion of the said defendant, leave is given him to amend his answer, by filing interrogatories against the defendant M' Murtry, which is done accordingly; and on motion of the said defendant Francis, & it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant M' Murtry is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered by the court that unless the said defendant does appear here on the third day of our next July term, and answer interrogatories contained in the defendant's amended answer that the same shall be taken as confessed against him, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state, according to law.

A copy-teste, * & 3
SAMUEL H. WOODSON, Clerk.
STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Harrison County Sct. February Term, 1810.
JAMES DOWNSWARD, complainant, *vs.*
JAMES MONTGOMERY, & JER. EMAH SHROPSHIRE, debtors.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant James Montgomery is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court; therefore on the motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the third day of the next June term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him; and it is ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth, eight weeks, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

A copy-atteste
ANDW. MOORE, D. C. H. C. C.

Poultney Circuit Court, May Term, 1810.
William Lindsay complt. to attach 300 acres
against *land in Bourbon*
Joseph Thornton & Wilham Byrd, debtors.

In CHANCERY.

The defendants not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next August term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized paper eight weeks successively.

A copy-atteste,

A GREAT BARGAIN.

For Sale—the House and Lot at present occupied by the Rev. Adam Rankin, lying on Main Street. The Lot is 75 feet fronting on said street, and running back 160 feet to an alley. The House is 40 feet in length, of brick, two stories high, with a brick kitchen, smoke-house, &c. A part in cash, or negotiable paper at a short date, will be required, and a considerable credit given for the remainder—or for the whole in hand the above property will be sold much under its value.

DANIEL BRADFORD.
Lexington March 27.

WANTED,
TWO HUNDRED HOGSEADS
TOBACCO

AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKY,

For which the highest going price will be given,
Haistead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 665 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs COFFEE, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Cil—I lugshead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—100 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickers and temples. Groving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallowards and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description. Braces and Bits, &c. &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

ABNER LEGRAND
Has just received d' from Philadelphia,
A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Lexington, December 25, 1809.

THE subscriber who has been many

years a teacher of languages and mathematics, wish to purchase in the state of Kentucky, to which he proposes moving, a small well improved farm in a genteel populous neighbourhood, where permanent employment may be expected. He wishes to live in the country, and proposes, assisted by his daughters, who can teach needle work, grammar, geography &c. to teach the children of both sexes in his neighbourhood. In addition to many useful & ornamental branches of education, young ladies will be instructed in the culture of silks, if mulberry trees are to be found in the neighbourhood. Those who may be interested, are requested to direct him post paid at Limestone, where he proposes to call on his way down the river.

THOS. GLISSON.

DOWNING'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscriber informs his friends that he has lately opened a Livery Stable on short street, near the jail. He is supplied with every thing necessary, & will in a short time render his stable more commodious and be prepared for the reception of any number of horses. As heretofore he is provided with good ostlers. His own attention and exertions shall not be wanting to give the most complete satisfaction to his former customers and such of his friends as may wish their horses under his care.

J. L. DOWNING.

April 23d, 1810.

Several first rate geldings for sale, and horses and gigs for hire.

J. L. D.

COME all you lovers of good stones,
Abot thy buildings raise,
Come unto me to purchase them,
And I will you all praise.

Good stone I always have on hand,
Suppl'd you all can be,
However great be your demand;
Come friends, come unto me.

I have dug wells, you all do know,
I can good water find,
In spite of patent laws I'll shew
For ought I will be kind.

In all the branches of trade,
So punctual I will be
It never shall by one be said
"Old Shaw, has cheated me."

JOHN R. SHAW.
*Bletonier, Well-Digger,
And Stone Quarrier.*

LEXINGTON, April 9, 1810.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLAN respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the FANCY CHAIR making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross street, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste;—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both London and New York, that his work will please those whom may call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White & do—Brown and do—Green and do—Coquille and do—Bamboo &c. Likewise Settees to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding ex-

ec-

SPANISH REVOLUTION, OR TURTLE-PATRIOT WAR.

So it seems, that the French, in spite of that "defeat," for which we are praising and rewarding baron Douro and viscount Talavera, have reached Seville; and that the junta, the "supreme central junta," who (having good advisers, I dare say) began their labours by putting down the small degree of the liberty of the press that had risen out of the absence, the momentary absence, of deposition; yes, it does seem, from the newspapers of this morning, that this junta, though they had taken the precaution to fortify their "regular government" by putting down the liberty of the press, have been obliged to quit Seville, and to flee towards Cadiz; that is to say, to get as far out of the reach of their pursuers as the sea will let them go.—Well; let that stand there. And when we have leisure, let us look back a little, and see what this war in Spain, this war for Ferdinand, this war for a king, this war for the prevention of change, this war for the support of the old order of things, this war, as the panty cook called it, for the holy altars of Spain, this war, the object of which was first openly avowed at the dinner of the turtle-patriots, where the lord chancellor, he who had been one of Pitt's attorney generals, made a most flaming speech against Bonaparte's villainous attempts to rob the Spaniards of their freedom; yes, let us look back only for a moment, to the time when the turtle-meeting took place, and see what this war has cost us, how large a portion of our means, now many thousands increased taxation. Numerous as the German troops in our pay are, we have, upon a moderate computation, lost more of our troops in Spain and Portugal than we have of German troops. Would it not then, have been better to have kept their own men at home, and have left the Germans in their own country? What have we to show for all this loss? What have the ministers to tender the burdened country, in lieu of all the money and life that has, in this war, been expended. Nothing; for not only have we, thus far at least, failed in our attempt at keeping the French out of the Peninsula; but, if we fail in the end, as there is now reason to believe we shall, we shall have assisted the French in the subjugation of the country; because when the people of Spain see driven out of the field, they will no longer entertain any hope from resistance, and indeed, will not wish to resist. It was from the beginning, the opinion of thousands, amongst whom I was one, that if we gave our aid to a revolution in Spain, we should succeed; but that if we made war, and incited the Spaniards to make war, for a choice of masters for Spain, we should fail, and, in the nature of things, we must fail. How severely are these opinions reproached by the partisans of the ministry? They had the charity to represent me as being "truly instigated by the devil." They asserted, in opposition to my opinions, that the people of Spain were devoted to the "amiable monarch," Ferdinand VII. that it was for the interest to take place in Spain; that the people of England view the possibility of such revolution with horror; and they at the same time, were so very candid as to assert, that I and those who thought with me, were grieved to the soul to see that the people of Spain loved their monarch, and that Bonaparte would, at last, be beaten by the "loyal and religious." Their hope was or seemed to be this; that the Spaniards would repel Bonaparte's attacks, and finally beat him, and that they would afford (for the benefit of "regular government") an instance of a people under a despotic government, having risen in defence of their country, and succeeded in their object. This was the hope of our political opponents. They were very anxious to have it in their power to say to us: "look, here are people living under a despotism, who have been able and willing to defend their country against France." Their motives for this were not easily mistaken; and, if the French had, no matter by what means, been driven out of Spain, we should never have heard the last of it; morning noon and night it would have been dinned in our ears, that people, under despotic government, had succeeded in defending their country against France, when the people of states comparatively free, had made little or no resistance against her. The inference would have been too plain not to be perceived, and too useful, in the eyes of some persons, not to be applied. This hope, however, this heart cheering hope of our political opponents, has it seems, now vanished; for if the junta have decamped from Seville, there can be no doubt of the whole kingdom's being upon the eve of submission. This, then, if the news be true, will soon have closed the famous war, of which Mr. Canning was the official originator, and thus will Englishmen know, & that too in the best possible way—by their feelings will they know, what it is to have an anti-jacobin minister. Aye, aye, we have not yet felt all that we had to feel from anti-jacobinism. It is only now beginning to work us. To acknowledge the son as a king, while the father was alive; to espouse the cause of that son in a war, carried on against his own published declaration; to send an ambassador near his august person at Madrid, when it was notorious that the said august person was in France; to send a second army into the heart of Spain after the fate of the army of sir John Moore; to send out ambassador after ambassador, with expence upon expence; to send out another new ambassador just now, too, with all the enormous expence therewith arising; to do these things, and a hundred others of the same description, was reserved for the anti-jacobins whom, for many years, a majority of the people of this infatuated country extolled as their protectors. But we have as yet, merely had a taste of what is to be endured as the consequence of that infatuation. Amongst the minor conse-

quences of the subjugation of Spain by the emperor Napoleon will be that of giving him the exclusive possession of all fine woods, without which it is very well known, that *superfice cōtē* cannot be made. No wool of this sort shall we in future have without his consent; and though he may find it sound policy to give that consent, still our supply, depending solely upon his will, must be precarious. As connected with this topic, I will just inform the reader, that if Mr. Cochran Johnstone, had been allowed to export arms to Spain, upon his first arrival in England, early in December last, and if proper assistance had been afforded him, he would now have had safe in England, the famous Negretti flock, consisting of fourteen to fifteen thousand sheep and lambs! A full account of all the transactions relating to these sheep will hereafter be published. Well, but after all, how stand the Wellesleys? How stands the question between them and Bonaparte? they have all been in Spain—they have all been employed against him. Well, brave and accomplished generals and statesmen, what have you done with him, or to him, or against him, or about him? Can you give us no account of him—and shall we have you all home again, leaving him as he was before you went out? What—Douro and all? All come home again, and leave Bonaparte untouched—untouched did I say, *unseen* by any one of you? At any rate, whatever may become of the junta, and whatever may be the result of the war in Spain, I shall always bear in mind, that, under the junta, the liberty of the press was forbidden. That is a fact which I shall never forget, and which I hope the whole nation will remember.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Friday, February 16.

LORD WELLINGTON'S PENSION.

Mr. Perceval rose, and entertained the House with an eloquent eulogium on the military merits of lord Wellington, first in India and then in Spain; he had often fought and always conquered!—He concluded by moving,

"That it is the opinion of the committee that his majesty be enabled to grant a pension of £2000 per annum to lord Wellington and his two succeeding heirs, bearing his title, and that the house would make good the same."

Mr. Howard opposed the motion, on the ground that the battle of Talavera was followed by none of the consequences of victory, and rather displayed ill-judged rashness on the part of lord Wellington, than deliberate and skilful valour.

Mr. Calcraft observed, that the right hon. gentleman opposite (the chancellor of the exchequer) had asserted, that because his majesty had been pleased to advance lord Wellington to the peerage, it would be a deviation from the uniform practice of that house not to add to that honourable grant of a pension.—Surely the right hon. gentleman could not think of making any comparison between the services of lord Wellington and the services of the distinguished, in order to justify the amount of pension proposed to be granted. He could not compare the battle of Talavera with the victories of Nelson!

Did the right hon. gentleman mean to say, that the claims of lord Wellington were equal to those of sir Ralph Abercromby, who closed a long life of eminent and meritorious service, by crowning it with a signal and brilliant victory? (*Hear, hear!*)—Examine the battle of Talavera. Did you advance? Did you not on the contrary, retreat in the most disgraceful manner, and under the most calamitous circumstances? (*Hear, hear!*) Did you not leave at Talavera one tenth part of your army? The battle had not been of his choice. He was obliged to fight; and had it not been for the steadiness, bravery, and discipline of the columns which he set forward to support the advanced divisions, he could never escape with an army—(*Hear, hear!*) It was in truth no victory. It had been swelled into a victory only by the influence of political connection, in order to get lord Wellington advanced to the peerage.—(*Hear, hear!*)—It was an object with his majesty's ministers, to obtain the support of marquis Wellesley, and consequently they were anxious to pay court to that noble lord. He would congratulate (not the right hon. gentleman, but) his majesty's ministers on having secured to themselves the support of that noble lord. If they were to look to the history of the country for examples in which such honours and rewards were conferred, they would not find a single case of a peerage or a pension granted upon such disputable grounds. He had always thought that the conduct of lord Wellington in the battle of Talavera had been that of brave, nay more, of a skilful and able officer, and for that reason it was that he had not opposed the vote of thanks. But was it, therefore, to follow that such distinguished honors should be conferred on so young an officer? What had lord Nelson received for the glorious victory of Aboukir, which gave to this country, the French fleet, and the army that had overrun Egypt? He was made a baron, with a pension of two thousand pounds a year. (*Hear, hear!*) On the whole he did not think that any ground existed for the vote proposed. If lord Wellington should survive the scrapes into which he was constantly bringing his army, he might one day be entitled to distinction and rewards. He concluded, by declaring his intention to oppose the motion.

Sir F. Burdett never heard of any pension being granted for services performed at the battle of Döttingen; and as to Agincourt there was nothing in it like Talavera. Our army after rather a successful entry into a part of France, did not on that occasion make any attack; but in the midst of sickness, and harassed by fatigue, they were attacked by the French, and under all disadvantages they obtained a glorious victory, without however burdening the people with a

pension. An hon. Gent. on the opposite side had set up a new claim to the liberality of Parliament, which was, that lord Wellington's circumstances were such as to render a pension very agreeable, because he had debts. Debts indeed! and who was expected to pay them? The people of this country were also involved in debts, without any fault of their own, by the votes of that house; and it was their duty to take care they should not be saddled with any more, or with any that were extraordinary but from absolute necessity.

NEW-YORK, MAY 16.

The British packet Princess Amelia, captain Moorsoon, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon in thirty-five days from Falmouth, by way of Halifax, nine days from the latter port with the March mail, which was made up at the general post-office on the 30th of March, from which the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have copied the most interesting articles. Indeed the papers are principally filled with debates in the imperial parliament on subjects wholly uninteresting to an American reader, and with details of the journey of the German Archduchess from Vienna to Paris.

One circumstance has occasioned considerable sensation in England—Sir Francis Burdett has been committed to the tower for publishing a letter to his constituents in Cobbett's Register, under his own name, in which he denies the power of the House of Commons to imprison the people of England.

The U. S. frigate John Adams sailed from Cowes for France on the 26th of March, with despatches from Mr. Pinkney.

From London papers to April 6th, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the British packet.

LONDON, March 26.

The dispatches from Mr. Pinkney to the American government were, we understand, sent from town on Saturday last to the American frigate John Adams, lying at Cowes. They were taken by lieutenant Elliott of that ship, which was to proceed to obtain the dispatches from General Armstrong. It is not, however, improbable that Gen. Armstrong will demand passports, and return himself to America in the John Adams, as the French government has recently adopted measures so hostile to the American government that it would lose all respect in the eyes of mankind if it were to submit to them.

Private letters, from Paris, indeed, dated the 18th inst. state, that general Armstrong had actually demanded passports, as the French government had issued an order for the seizure and sale of American vessels and property. Intelligence of the same nature, it is said, has been received by Mr. Pinkney and by our ministers.

The conduct of Bonaparte towards America has been strange, capricious and impolitic, that such an order might naturally be expected from him, and if so, we trust it will dispose the American government to be more sensible of the wisdom of being upon good terms with the only power that can guard them to support their independence.

The court of Denmark, it is said, has seized and ordered for sale all American vessels in its ports, and directed the proceeds to be paid into the royal treasury.

March 28.—The following letter has been received from Holland, but we are by no means disposed to pledge ourselves for the truth of its contents:

"*Banks of the Seebel.* March 22.—All matters of apprehended difference between the courts of Russia and France are finally and amicably adjusted, so that there is not the smallest chance of a disagreement between these two powers.

"Pacific proposals have been made, or will be immediately commenced, to Great Britain by France, upon the occasion of the august matrimonial alliance between France and Austria."

March 31.—We yesterday received some more Portuguese papers—they are of so late a date as the 18th inst., and contain very favorable representations of the state of the armies in Spain and Portugal. The British head quarters continued at Vizion on the 15th, when an expectation appeared to be entertained that a battle would very shortly take place.

A harrassing warfare, the best which the Spaniards could wage, appears to be maintained all over the Peninsula. The French were repulsed in an attack on Astorga. It was reported that marshal Victor (Duke of Belluno) had fallen in another affair: but neither date nor place is mentioned.

Letters from Cadiz mention, that the French have ordered an enrollment to take place immediately in Xeres, Port St. Mary, San Lucar, Rota, and the adjacent towns, of all men capable of bearing arms, who are to be ready at a moment's notice. It is added, that in consequence of this order, 1500 young men belonging to the town of Xeres fled from it, and went to the Sierra of Ronda, to join the armed patriots, who are constantly cutting off supplies destined for the enemy's camp.

Several sail of the line are assembled at Yarmouth, and are to be joined by a fleet of transports, with troops, destined upon a secret expedition.

April 5.

We yesterday received additional sets of foreign papers, but their contents are unimportant. Their principal features continue to be the details of the journey of the new empress of France. At Strasburg, where she arrived on the 23d, she every where shewed herself to the people, and is stated to have been much admired; and on the following morning she proceeded on her journey to Compeigne, at which city (says Berthier) she was very anxious to arrive. At that place she was received by Bonaparte; and on the 30th they were to reach St. Cloud; and the 31st was the day appointed for the formal solemnization of the imperial raptus. This event, our readers already know, was announced by a general firing along the coast a few days since. By a neutral ves-

sel arrived at Harwich, we learn that great rejoicings have also taken place in Holland on the same occasion, the oppressed people of that country indulging in the fond hope that the event may lead to a general peace.

April 6.

This day arrived a mail from Cadiz and one from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth by the Princess Mary packet, in twelve days from the former port.

The Portuguese papers are principally occupied with idle rumours from Spain, detailed with usual gravity, altogether unworthy of notice.

The proceedings of the house of Commons last night, on Sir Francis Burdett's case, cannot fail to be read with considerable interest by persons of every description, whatever may be their political opinions.

At the early hour of ten o'clock yesterday morning all the avenues to the House were blocked up by crowds of people, eager for admission. On the doors being opened at the usual hour, the gallery was instantly crowded, almost to suffocation. The press was the most excessive we ever witnessed, but we are happy to add that no accident happened. The lobbies remained crowded during the whole of the night.

An extraordinary number of constables were on duty to preserve order, and, if we are rightly informed, the Horse guards had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to be called out in case of any necessity. The debate lasted till past seven o'clock this morning. In the course of the debate Lord Folkestone concluded a speech in opposition to the resolutions, by moving that the House do proceed to the other orders of the day. After a long and in some respects a very animated discussion, this motion was negatived, on a vote of 271 to 80. The Resolutions were then adopted: after which, sir Robert Salisbury moved, "That sir Francis Burdett be committed to the Tower." Upon this motion Mr. Sheridan moved, as an amendment, "That the House do now adjourn," but, on a division, the amendment was lost, and the motion for the commitment was carried, the numbers being 190 to 152.

Sir Francis, who was at his house in Piccadilly, was immediately informed of the decision by his brother, Mr. Jones Berdett, who had been in the gallery during the whole debate. The Sergeant at Arms arrived Piccadilly with the Speaker's warrant nearly at the same time with the Baronet's brother, and, proceeding to the Tower, after sir Francis had taken leave of his family, he and his brother left the house with the Sergeant at Arms.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, May 19.—Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing brig Camilla, capt. Shader, from St. Sebastian, which port she left on the 11th of April.

Mr. John Griswold came out in the Camilla, bearer of dispatches from gen. Armstrong to our government, and has furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of French papers, and the summary of news.

In the Camilla, left Paris on the 26th of March. The Emperor and sundry members of court were at Compeigne, where the new empress Maria Louisa, accompanied by the prince of Neuchâtel, had just arrived. The triumphal entry into Paris, with the Coronation of Marriage Ceremonials, was to take place on Sunday, the last of April. The preparations for this great event were splendid beyond description, and it was supposed the illuminations and feasts would excel in brilliancy those of any former period.

Gen. Demotier, had been appointed by the Emperor minister to the U. S. It was not known whether he was to succeed Gen. Terreau, or that he is appointed to some special mission. He had taken passage in the Francis with the Russian minister, and was to sail from Rochelle for Philadelphia about the 10th of April. It was reported and believed in Paris, that Mr. Pinkney had concluded a convention with the Marquis Wellesley, and consequently they were anxious to pay court to that noble lord. He would congratulate (not the right hon. gentleman, but) his majesty's ministers on having secured to themselves the support of that noble lord. If they were to look to the history of the country for examples in which such honours and rewards were conferred, they would not find a single case of a peerage or a pension granted upon such disputable grounds. He had always thought that the claims of lord Wellington were equal to those of sir Ralph Abercromby, who closed a long life of eminent and meritorious service, by crowning it with a signal and brilliant victory? (*Hear, hear!*)—Examine the battle of Talavera. Did you advance? Did you not on the contrary, retreat in the most disgraceful manner, and under the most calamitous circumstances? (*Hear, hear!*)—It was an object with his majesty's ministers, to obtain the support of marquis Wellesley, and consequently they were anxious to pay court to that noble lord. He would congratulate (not the right hon. gentleman, but) his majesty's ministers on having secured to themselves the support of that noble lord. If they were to look to the history of the country for examples in which such honours and rewards were conferred, they would not find a single case of a peerage or a pension granted upon such disputable grounds. 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KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, JUNE 5, 1810.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It was the custom of my predecessor to inform his patrons of the particular day on which he would cease to receive *Two Dollars* in discharge of their annual subscriptions. In conformity to a

practice so liberal, I now give notice, that all payments which are made to me previous to the 15th day of June on this account, will be considered as having been paid in advance; but that all subscriptions remaining unsettled on that day will *invariably* be charged at the rate of *Three Dollars* per annum, as stipulated in the conditions, under which the KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published.

It is sincerely speaking my wish that all my subscribers would avail themselves of this privilege. It will save them money and be of service to me. The wants of the Printer are always great and pressing, and are particularly so in the present instance. Exclusive of the necessary and heavy expences attendant upon a Newspaper establishment of this magnitude, other demands are to be cancelled of equal urgency; and it is from the support of the present patrons of the Kentucky Gazette (hitherto so liberally extended towards its editor) the whole were bottomed and expected to be met.

To such as comply with the present request, and to such as have already given evidence of their good wishes & punctuality, the most grateful acknowledgements are tendered,—and the

most positive and sincere assurance is now given, that neither pains nor exertions shall be spared to maintain that character, for early and correct and useful intelligence, which the Kentucky Gazette has invariably maintained, & to make it a paper deserving of the publick support and patronage.

THOMAS SMITH.

Every branch of the recent election in N. York has terminated completely in favour of the Republican party.—In Massachusetts their success has been nearly as great, with the exception of the Senate, where the Federalists have a majority of one only.

The recent correspondence between Mr. Pinkney and the Marquis Wellesley we received by yesterday's mail. The following is the answer of the marquis Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney's letter of the 2d January, on the subject of Jackson's dismissal, which by no means comports with what we have been led to expect from the British government, by accounts from that country, or from statements made at Washington, which had been considered in a measure official: Yet, it is what we ourselves expected. We have long since learnt to place no reliance whatever in the professions, or even the faith of the British government. Though

there are some good men, who appear very unwilling to admit the principle; and others, not unwilling the salutary lessons which might have been taught from former sad experience, are quite intent to risk even the dignity and honor of this country, upon the justness and magnanimity of a government, whose disregard of the rights of other nations—whose total want of every virtue and correct principles, has been, to us, more than once, strikingly exemplified.

Those men are always "surprised," and "regret," & even acknowledge "stronger emotions," at an insult from Britain; and at the same time they are equally ready to admit an apology. Mr. Pinkney's letter to the Secretary of State, and the one to the Marquis, which we find too lengthy for insertion in this week's paper, shall be laid before our readers in the next.

Foreign Office, March 14, 1810.

Sir,
The letter which I had the honor to receive from you under date of 2d January, together with the additional paragraph received on the 24th January, has been laid before the king.

The several conferences which I have held with you respecting the transactions to which your letter refers, have, I trust, satisfied you, that it is the sincere desire of his majesty's government, on the present occasion, to avoid any discussion which might obstruct the renewal of amicable intercourse between the two countries.

The correspondence between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Smith has been submitted to his majesty's consideration.

His Majesty has commanded me to express his concern, that the official communication, between his majesty's Minister in America and the government of the United States, should have been interrupted, before it was possible for his Majesty, by any interposition of his authority, to manifest his invariable disposition to maintain the relations of amity with the United States.

I am commanded by his majesty to inform you, that I have received from Mr. Jackson the most positive assur-

ances, that it was not his purpose to give offence to the government of the United States, by any expression contained in letters, or by any part of his conduct.

The expressions and conduct of his Majesty's Minister in America having, however, appeared to the government of the United States to be exceptional, the usual course in such cases would have been, to convey, in the first instance, to his majesty, a formal complaint against his Minister, and to desire such redress, as might be deemed suitable to the nature of the alleged offence.

This course of proceeding would have enabled his majesty to have made such arrangements, or to have offered such reasonable explanations, as might have precluded the inconvenience, which must always arise from the suspension of official communication between friendly powers.

His Majesty however is always disposed to pay the utmost attention to the wishes and sentiments of states in amity with him; and he has therefore been pleased to direct the return of Mr. Jackson to England.

But his Majesty has not marked, with any expression of his displeasure, the conduct of Mr. Jackson; whose integrity, zeal and ability have long been distinguished in his Majesty's service; and who does not appear, on the present occasion, to have committed any intentional offence against the government of the United States.

I am commanded to inform you, that Mr. Jackson is ordered to deliver over the charge of his Majesty's affairs in America, to a person properly qualified to carry on the ordinary intercourse between the two governments, which his Majesty's is sincerely desirous of cultivating on the most friendly terms.

As an additional testimony of this disposition, I am authorised to assure you, that his Majesty is ready to receive, with sentiments of undiminished amity and good will, any communication which the government of the U. States may deem beneficial to the mutual interest of both countries, through any channel of negotiation which may appear advantageous to that government.

I request that you will accept the assurances of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.
William Pinkney, Esq. Sc. Sc. Sc.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

It appears from the late intelligence from England, published in our paper of this week, that this gentleman has been imprisoned in the London Tower, for publishing the following letter to his constituents, wherein he denies the right of the House of Commons to order the imprisonment of a subject. For its independence and spirit it is well worthy perusal. The circumstance which gave rise to the publication of Mr. Burdett's letter was, as thereon states, the imprisonment of Mr. Jones; this latter gentleman had published some strictures on the House of Commons' closing their doors during the discussion on the Walcheren expedition.

The power of a British House of Parliament to imprison indefinitely, is of the "most arbitrary nature," and perfectly incompatible with liberty—yet, if we mistake not, the American Congress lay claim to the same power!! We trust that the principle which Burdett is contending for in England, will not escape the notice of some patriotic member, at the next session—we recommend Sir Francis's letter, to the particular attention of our immediate representatives, whoever they may be.

From the statements in the papers, it appears that this procedure of the Imperial Parliament, has already caused considerable sensation. Sir Francis Burdett is one of the leading oppositionists, possessing great popularity and influence, and consequences of a serious nature may ensue. The cause of the downfall of monarchy in France, was far more trivial. The French revolution was predicated upon a circumstance of less importance, and under infinitely more auspicious appearances.—From the resentment of a few laborers of an insult offered an oldman by an officer, the whole nation rapidly became inflamed, and the destruction and subversion of the government finally effected!

From one grade of oppression we find the English government gradually advancing to another, step by step, until its weight becomes so monstrous, as no longer to be borne by the people, though the more easily to be shaken off.

We look with the greatest anxiety for the next accounts from that country.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS,

Gentlemen.—The House of Commons having passed a vote, which amounts to a declaration that an order of theirs is to be of more weight than Magna Charta and the laws of the land, I think it my duty to lay my sentiments thereon to my constituents, whose character as freemen, and even whose personal safety, depends in so great a degree upon the decision of this question—a question of no less importance than this—whether our liberty be still to be secured by the laws of our forefathers, or be left at the absolute mercy of a party of our fellow subjects collected together by means which it is not necessary for me to describe.

In order to give to this subject all the attention to which it is entitled, and to avoid the danger to be apprehended from partial views and personal feeling, it will be advisable to argue the question on its own merits, putting the individual (however we may deplore his present sufferings) out of view; though, at the same time, every man ought to consider the case his own; because should the principles upon which the gentlemen of the House of Commons have thought proper to act in this instance, be once admitted, it is impossible for any

one to conjecture how soon he himself may be summoned from his dwelling, and be hurried without trial, and without oath made against him, from the bosom of his family, into the clutches of a jailor. It is, therefore, now the time to resist the doctrine upon which Mr. Jones has been sent to Newgate; or, it is high time to cease all pretensions to those liberties, which were acquired by our forefathers, after so many sacrifices.

Either the House of Commons is authorised to dispense with the laws of the land, or it is not. If the constitution be of so delicate a texture, so weak a frame, so fragile a substance, that it is to be only spoken of in terms of admiration, and to be viewed merely as a piece of curious but unprofitable workmanship; if Magna Charta, and all the wholesome laws of England, be a dead letter; in that case the affirmative of the proposition may be admitted; but if the constitution lives, and is applicable to its end, namely, the happiness of the community, the perfect security of the life, liberty and property, of each member, and all the members of the society, then the affirmative of the proposition can never be admitted; then must we be freemen; for we need no better security, no more powerful protection, for our rights and liberties than the laws and constitution. We seek for, and we need seek for nothing new. We ask for no more than what our forefathers insisted upon as their own; we ask for no more than what they bequeathed unto us; we ask for no more than what they, in the Testament which some of them had sealed, and which the rest of them were ready to seal, with their blood, expressly declared to be "the birth right of the people of England," namely, "THE LAWS OF ENGLAND." To these laws we have a right to look, with confidence, for security; to these laws the individual now imprisoned has, through me, applied for redress in vain. Those who imprisoned him, have refused to listen to my voice, weakly expressing the strong principles of the law, the undeniable claims of this Englishman's "birth right." Your voice may come with more force, may command greater respect; and, I am not without hope, that it may prove irresistible, if it proclaim to this House of Commons, in the same tone as the tongues of our successors proclaimed to the kings of old, "Moximus Leges Anglicæ Mutari?" or, in our own clear and not less forcible language, THE LAWS OF ENGLAND SHALL NOT BE CHANGED.

The principle, fellow citizens, for which we are now contending, is the same principle for which the people of England have contended from the earliest ages, and their glorious success in which contests are now upon record in the great character of our rights and liberties, and in divers other subsequent statutes of scarcely less importance. It was this same great principle, which was again attacked by Charles the First, in the measure of ship-money, when again the people of England, and uncorrupted House of Commons, renewed the contest, a contest which ended in the imprisonment, the trial, the condemnation, and the execution of that ill advised king. The self same principle it was, that was so daringly violated by his son James the Second; for which violation he was compelled to flee from the just indignation of the people, who not only stript him of his crown, but who prevented that crown from descending to his family. In all those contests, the courage, perseverance, and fortitude of our ancestors, conspicuous as they were, were not more so, than their wisdom; for talk as long as we will about rights, liberties, franchises, privileges, immunities, of what avail are any, or all of these together, if our persons can, at the sole will and command of any man, or set of men, be seized on, thrown into prison, and there kept during the pleasure of that man or set of men? If every one of you be liable at any time, to be sent to jail without trial, and without oath made against you, and there to be detained as long as it pleases the parties sending you there (perhaps to the end of your life) without any court to appeal to, without any means of redress, if this be the case, shall we still boast of the laws and of the liberties of England? Volumes have been written by foreigners as well as by our own countrymen in praise of that part of our law, which in so admirable a manner, provides for our personal safety against any attacks of men in power. This has indeed, been, in all ages, the pride of our country; and it is the maintenance of this principle which enabled us to escape that bondage, in which all the states and kingdoms in Europe were enthralled, by abandoning and yielding it up; and we may be assured, that if we now abandon it, the bright days of England's glory will sit in the night of her disgrace.

But I would fain believe that such is not to be our fate. Our forefathers made stern grim visaged prerogative hide his head; they broke in pieces his sharp and massy sword. And shall we, their sons be afraid to enter the lists with undefined privilege, assuming the powers of prerogative?

I shall be told, perhaps, that there is not much danger of this power being very frequently exercised. The same apology may be made for the exercise of any power whatever. I do not suppose that the gentlemen of the House of Commons will send any of you to jail, when you do not displease them. Mr. Yorke did not move for the sending of Mr. Jones to jail, until Mr. Jones displeased him; but it is not a very great compliment to pay to any constitution to say, that it does not permit any man to be imprisoned, unless he has done something to displease persons in power. It would be difficult, I should suppose, to find any man on earth, however despotic his disposition, who would not be contented with the power of sending to prison, during his pleasure, every one who should dare to do any thing to displease him. Besides, when I am told, that there is little danger that the gentlemen in the house of commons will often exercise this power, I cannot help observing, that, though the examples may be few, their effects will, naturally be great and general. At this moment, it is true, we see but one man actually in jail for having displeased those gentlemen, and consequently induce the people to receive their dictum as sacred, if it even went to the destronning of temporal princes and kings, and to the entire impoverishment of the human race. This, fellow citizens, was the character and conduct of ancient priests, and so indelibly was this scheme of usurpation and religious tyranny engraven upon their minds, that they have with considerable success entailed upon their successors even to this very hour, sentiments of a similar kind. After the period of the celebrated schism of Luther and Calvin, from the established church, the expounders of the divine law, assumed the indiscriminate appellations of preachers,

sitting in the house; or in short, for making any declaration, giving any opinion, stating any fact, betraying any feeling, whether by writing, by word of mouth, or by gesture, which may displease any of the gentlemen assembled in St. Stephen's chapel?

Then again to the kind of punishment; why should they stop at sending persons to jail? If they can send who they please to jail; if they can keep the persons, so sent, in jail, as long as they please, if they can set their prisoners free at the end of the first hour, or keep them confined for seven years; if, in short, their absolute will is to have the force of the law, what security can you have that they will stop at imprisonment? if they have absolute power of imprisoning and releasing, why may they not send their prisoners to York jail, as well as to a jail in London? Why not confine men in solitary cells, or load them with chains and bolts? They have not gone these lengths yet, but what is there to restrain them, if they are to be sole judges of the extent of their powers without any control, and without leaving the parties whom they chose to punish, any mode of redress.

That a power such as this should exist in any country, it is lamentable to be obliged to believe; but that it should be suffered to exist, and that its existence should be openly and even boastfully avowed in a country whose chief glory has been its free constitution of government, is something too monstrous to be believed, if the proof were not before our eyes.

Had the least doubt hung upon my mind of the illegality of the proceedings in the present case, it would have been altogether removed by the answers given to the reference made by me to the great luminaries of our law, and the laws themselves. The argument, by which I endeavoured to convince the gentlemen of the house of commons, that their acts in the case of Mr. Jones, were illegal, I shall now lay before you, in a more full and connected way than it could possibly be done by the Parliamentary Reporters, and in doing this, I shall do all that remains in my power, towards the correction of this, as I deem it, most enormous encroachment upon the rights and liberties of Englishmen.—I remain gentle,

Your most obedient humble servt.

FRANCIS BURDETT.

Piccadilly, March 13, 1810.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LYCURGUS, No. VI.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The two first numbers of this publication were exclusively devoted to the consideration of the science of law, and the character and conduct of lawyers—the three last to that of the science of medicine and character, practice and conduct of the faculty, in which I was unavoidably compelled with that reverence I entertain for truth to pourtray to public view, some few of the vices and defects which have crept into this profession, by the promotion of quackery, and from which physicians of the present day seem fully determined never to depart. And, fellow citizens, the course marked out in the first number of this publication, leads me now to an examination of the science of divinity and the character of preachers.

That there is a supreme, incomprehensible and self-existent God, who speaks at his divine pleasure, worlds into existence, and who scans immensity with a single glance, I apprehend, even infidelity itself cannot question. It follows then of course, that that science which enables us to discover the excellencies of this being, which enables us to view him in his meridian splendor enthroned upon his golden seat, and surrounded by myriads of angels, and above all, that science which enables fallen man to escape the vengeance of an infacted law and arrive at the summit of celestial bliss, must be the sole object of the fondest adoration of intelligent and rational beings, must be the pride of humanity, and the inestimable work of divinity itself.

When the great father of the human family condescended to manifest his divine pleasure to his creatures, by a revelation of his excellencies, by a revelation of his omnipotency, by revealing to man his entire dependency upon the potent arm of Jehovah, and by prescribing rules for the government of the whole, by an adherence to which fallible man should be made perfect in Christ Jesus, and the sins of the world taken away—it became necessary (as this revelation was generally made in parables beyond the conception of an illiterate man) that an order of men should be established, whose duty it should be to prepare their own minds by previous study for the reception and knowledge of this revelation, and to communicate the same to the multitude.

This order of men have existed from time immemorial under various appellations, such as priests, ministers, preachers, &c. The ancient priests endeavoured to obtain the appearance of eminent sanctity in religion, nay so superstitious and bigoted were those puritans, that they sacrificed at the shrine of fanaticism millions of innocent men, women and children, like bell bounds of destruction, they constantly stalked forth searching with eagerness whom they should devour. They differ with them in opinion, or to attempt thinking for themselves upon the momentous concern of all hereafter, was to the people a certain pledge of their approaching destruction—the torch of persecution was kept in continual flame, and the miseries of the human family increased by those contemptible wretches in a ratio of ten thousand fold. They forgetful of the design of their institution (which was to enlighten the minds of the human family upon religious topics) score with unremitted ardor to fasten upon them the clouded veil of ignorance and superstition, and consequently induce the people to receive their dictum as sacred, if it even went to the destronning of temporal princes and kings, and to the entire impoverishment of the human race.

This, fellow citizens, was the character and conduct of ancient priests, and so indelibly was this scheme of usurpation and religious tyranny engraven upon their minds, that they have with considerable success entailed upon their successors even to this very hour, sentiments of a similar kind. After the period of the celebrated schism of Luther and Calvin, from the established church, the expounders of the divine law, assumed the indiscriminate appellations of preachers,

minister and parson. This class of men (although their offices are the same) differ materially from those ancient priests above described (although in the commencement of their religious career, superstition was suffered to tolerate persecution) they have to their credit it is said, generally received benefit by experience, and endeavoured to traverse the way in which Jesus has appointed that they should walk. However I have one objection to the conduct of most preachers of the present day—their affected austerity.

LYCURGUS.

James Munroe of Virginia, Morgan Lewis of New-York, and John Taylor Gilman of New-Hampshire, are elected members of their respective State Legislatures for the present year. They have all served in the capacity of Governor and at the same time.

LEXINGTON

Oil Floor-Cloth Factory.

MESSRS. LEVETT & SMITH have commenced manufacturing the Oil Floor-Cloths for rooms, passages, stairs, carriages, &c.

This manufactory, so essential to the interest and comfort of the citizens of the western states, they have no doubt will meet the approbation and encouragement of every true lover of his country.

These carpets are of the most durable and elegant kind, uniting every advantage. They will be made to come lower than any which can be imported into the western states, and as elegant; therefore they hope, that patriotic zeal which is so predominant in Kentucky will be the means of establishing a manufactory so desirable, and of such utility, on such a foundation as will in this particular make the western states independent of all other American or European markets.

Another benefit arising from an establishment of this kind is, that the consumption of cloth used for this purpose will increase the sales of hemp, so that it will be an advantage to the farmers and manufacturers of that article as well as to the proprietors of this factory.

The beauty and durability of these carpets have brought them much into use in the northern, eastern and southern states—where they are highly approved of for rooms, entries, carriages &c. They are cool in summer, and most useful in winter, because they can be cleaned in long spells of rainy weather by washing them as you would the floor, whereas woolen carpets must remain wet and dirty during the bad weather—which not only damages the carpet, but is very injurious to the health of the family. The prices of carpets are as follows:—

A plain groundly, per sq. yard \$ 1 25
do. with borders 1 50
do. figured and bordered with one co.

lour do. 1 75
and for every additional colour do. 0 25

POETRY.

ADDRESS TO CONTENT.

Sweet child of virtue, calm Content !
Friend of the lowly, hear me cry ;
Who turn'st the dart by sorrow sent,
And smoochin' st the rugged brow of poverty.

Gay morn awakes her wanton gale,
To kiss the sweets of every mead ;
Soft dews imppearl the verdant vale,
And gently bend the cowslip's wilken head.

Yet without thee, vain blooms the scene,
In vain the sylvan warble sings ;
In vain the dale is clad in green,
In vain the spicy shrub soft odour flings.

Come then, sweet maid ! bid trouble cease,
And hear the heavenly sisters bring,
Light, cheerfulness and white rob'd Peace :
Teach woe to smile, and bending toil to sing.

She hears ! she comes ! she cheers my breast,
And adds fresh lustre to the view,
How richly now the tulip's drest !
How sweet the little violet's milder hue !

Yes ! place me where the cold wind blows ;
With her the storm I will not dread ;
O'er all a funny robe she throws,
And tints the wreath of spring for winter's head.

AVARICE.

" O Avarice, thou rage accurst !
Insatiate dropsy of the soul,
Will nothing quench thy sordid thirst ?
Were the sea gold, wouldst drink the whole ?

Lo PITY pleads—What then ?—There's none.
The WIDOWS kneel for bread !—Begone !
Hark, in thine ears the ORPHAN'S cry ;
They die of famine !—Let them die !

Oh, scene of woe ; heart rending sigh !
Can't thou turn from them ?—Yes !—Behold !

From all those heaps of hoarded gold
Not one, one piece to save them !—Not a mite !

Pitiless wretch ! such shall thy sentence be
At the last day, when MERCY turns from thee !

LOVELY WOMAN.

The blast of war may loudly blow
The note of animation,

Yet Valour ! what inspires thy glow,
Like Woman's approbation ?

Woman ! without thy dazzling charms,
The world were wrapt in shade ;
Cold, were the clarion's call to arms,
And laurel'd wreaths would fade,

Then lovely sex, with magic smile,
Still point our hopes, our cares beguile,
While glory, love and duty,

Shall warm,
Alarm,
Inspire,
And fire,
To gain the meed of beauty.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Concerning invalid pensioners.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to place the following named persons whose claims have been transmitted to Congress, pursuant to a law passed the 10th of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, on the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States, according to the rates, and to commence at the times herein mentioned, that is to say :

Gideon Griggs, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Eljah Brainard, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the sixth day of November, eighteen hundred and nine.

Benjamin Cotton, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and nine.

William Smart, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the second day of February, eighteen hundred and nine.

John Union, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and eight.

Edward Grant, at the rate of three dollars and seventy cents per month, to commence on the twenty-third day of January, eighteen hundred and nine.

Peleg Smith, at the rate of three dollars and thirty three and one third cents a month, to commence on the tenth day of January, eighteen hundred and nine.

Joseph Slack, at the rate of three dollars thirty three and one third cents per month, to commence on the seventeenth day of October, eighteen hundred and nine.

Samuel Steins, at the rate of two dollars and thirty cents per month, to commence on the fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty day.

Enos Pelett, at the rate of two dollars per month, to commence on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and nine.

Jonathan Perkins, at the rate of two dollars per month, to commence on the third day of May, eighteen hundred and nine.

Toney Turney, at the rate of three dollars and seventy five cents per month, to commence on the twenty-third day of June, eighteen hundred and nine.

James Wayland, at the rate of three dollars and thirty three and one third cents per month, to commence on the sixteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and nine.

David Hurd, at the rate of three dollars and seventy-five cents per month, to commence on the twenty-third day of June, eighteen hundred and eight.

Squire Boon, at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and nine.

Henry Shaw, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the seventeenth day of October, eighteen hundred and nine.

Quintin Moore, at the rate of one dollar and sixty-six and two thirds cents per month, to commence on the twenty-sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and nine.

Robert Baird, at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on the sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and nine.

month, to commence on the sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and nine.

George Tennell, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the fifth day of December eighteen hundred and eight.

Edward Lloyd, at the rate of thirteen dollars and thirty-three and one third cents per month, to commence on the twenty-first day of June, eighteen hundred and nine.

John M'Chesney, at the rate of three dollars thirty-three and one third cents per month, to commence on the twentieth day of February, eighteen hundred and ten.

Benjamin Strother, at the rate of three dollars and thirty-three and one third cents per month, to commence on the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and nine.

George Cress, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the third of October eighteen hundred and nine.

Simon Crosby, at the rate of three dollars thirty-three and one third cents per month, to commence on the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine.

William Tarbill, at the rate of three dollars and thirty-three and one third cents per month, to commence on the third of June, eighteen hundred and nine.

Jeremiah Markham, at the rate of three dollars and thirty-three and one third cents per month, to commence on the third of June, eighteen hundred and nine.

John Wakelee, at the rate of three dollars and thirty-three and one third cents per month, to commence on the first of September, eighteen hundred and eight.

David Orcut, five dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth of March, eighteen hundred and nine.

Jedediah Brown, two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the fourteenth of October, eighteen hundred and eight.

Philip Phillips, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twenty-ninth day of November eighteen hundred and nine.

Stephen Hempstead, three dollars seventy-five cents per month, to commence on the third of February, eighteen hundred and nine.

Isaac Finch, five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-first of July eighteen hundred and eight.

James Buxton, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-second day of December, eighteen hundred and eight.

Richard Lamb, three dollars thirty-three and one third cents per month, to commence on the first of May, eighteen hundred and eight.

Samuel French, five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-sixth of May, eighteen hundred and eight.

Nero Hawley, three dollars thirty-three and one third cents per month, to commence on the twenty-sixth of May, eighteen hundred and eight.

Zeba Woodworth, five dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of September, eighteen hundred and nine.

James M'Hoyle, five dollars per month, to commence on the ninth of February, eighteen hundred and nine.

Abraham Sawyer, two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the sixteenth of November, eighteen hundred and nine.

Joseph Reed, at the rate of three dollars thirty-three and one third cents per month, to commence on the sixteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and nine.

Elias Barron, five dollars per month, to commence on the sixth of June, eighteen hundred and nine.

Charles Kilgore, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twenty-eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and nine.

James Berry, at the rate of one dollar and sixty-six and two thirds cents per month, to commence on the ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and nine.

James Warson, at the rate of three dollars and thirty-three and one third cents per month, to commence on the thirtieth of January, eighteen hundred and nine.

Amanias Tubbs, two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the fifteenth of March, eighteen hundred and nine.

Joseph Sheyler, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth of February, eighteen hundred and nine.

Jonas Adams, five dollars per month, to commence on the sixth day of February, eighteen hundred and nine.

Moses Smith, five dollars per month, to commence on the ninth of February, eighteen hundred and ten.

Abraham Sawyer, two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the sixteenth of November, eighteen hundred and nine.

Joseph Johnson, five dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of March, eighteen hundred and nine.

Asa Pendleton, three dollars thirty-three and one third cents per month, to commence on the thirtieth of January, eighteen hundred and nine.

Charles Adams, Kensington, Penn.

David Higgins, Philadelphia.

James Gordon, Litchfield, Lincoln County, Massachusetts.

Russel Brainerd, Haddam, Connecticut.

John Albert, Bennington County, N. Y.

George Bissell, Saratoga, New-York.

James Smith, City of New-York.

John Taylor, Baltimore.

Jacob Ferris, Belville, New Jersey.

Richard Penny, New-York.

Edward Ollingsworth, Portsmouth New-Hampshire.

Richard Hill, Philadelphia.

Robert Thompson, City of N. York.

David Smith, Hempstead, Queen's County, New-York.

Henry Myars, Philadelphia, Penn.

Isaac Belsey, Baltimore.

Thomas Holland, Fell's Point, Balt'r.

Robert Farmer, Charleston, S. Carolina.

Richard Conner, Little Water Street, Philadelphia.

John Lewis, Alexandria, Virginia, son of Fielding Lewis.

American Consulate, Liverpool, 18th March, 1810.

JAMES MAURY.

to the purposes expressed in this act, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.

APPROVED—

JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE.

The friends of the SEAMEN whose names are published below, and who state that they are citizens of the United States, impressed into the British service, & detained in ships of war at Liverpool and Plymouth, in England, are requested to furnish this department with evidence of their citizenship, and descriptions of their persons.

Department of State, May 15, 1810.

NAMES OF PLACES TO WHICH THEY ARE MEN STATED TO BELONG

Henry Marsh, Exeter N. H.

John Hughes, Talbot county Maryland.

Thomas Fithian, Queen's County, N. Y.

Joseph Symonds, Salem, Massachusetts.

James Symonds, Salem, Massachusetts.

Samuel Graves, New-Market, N. H.

John Thompson, Philadelphia. His brother

lives at Manhattan, N. Y.

James Coleman, Philadelphia.

Philip Spinks, New-York.

Eleazar Clark, New Bedford.

Henry Hones, Dennis, Massachusetts.

John Barker, Dresden, Massachusetts.

John Pinkinson, South Hampton, Elizabeth

City County, Virginia.

Thomas Juferson, Philadelphia.

Charles Thomson, N. Y.

Thomas Baily, Portland.

Michael Holbrook, Rockingham, N. H.

Joseph Ransom, Baltimore.

Edward Golson, New-York.

William Fravier, Hartford County, Md.

William Smith, Petersburg, Virginia.

James M. Hoyt, Stamford, Connecticut.

John White, Southfield, Orange County New-

York.

William Smith, New-York.

Charles Simmes, Philadelphia.

Daniel McGuire, Baltimore.

Grelle Eastman, Concord, N. H.

Alexander Luthers, Swansea, Mass.

Solomon Sinclair, New-York.

George Roberts, New-York.

1810—January.

William Morris, Jun. Berwick, Mass.

John C. Sutton, New-York.

February 6th.

George Coffin, Nantucket.

John Sleight, New Brunswick, N. Jersey

10th William Patterson, Marlborough, Arun-